









## Blazing A Trail

THIS was indeed Israel's week as it became the seventh country in the world to propel rockets into the atmosphere when Shavit II, a multi-stage research rocket, shot into the heavens on Wednesday morning. Next to the Eichmann capture, this is the most spectacular piece of news to have emanated from the country in recent years. Israel joined the "high and mighty" even before such technically gifted countries as Germany and Sweden, both reported to be working on similar-meteorological rocket projects, had brought their experiments to fruition.

Shavit II is only minute compared to the sophisticated monsters of the big powers. Furthermore, its flight was unguided and all measurements were taken from ground-based observation posts, keeping track primarily of the luminous sodium cloud discharged from the nose section at a predetermined height.

The importance of the launching is twofold from a technical point of view, involving two widely different problems, each equally difficult, especially so in view of the scanty information available. The first of these is the "power plant." It appears that the United States' main problem in developing larger and more powerful rockets depends on its ability to build up more "thrust" through more powerful propellants. Solid fuels are considered to offer the most promising solution and it is significant that the first operational missiles of the U.S. of the Polaris type, are all propelled by solid fuel.

The fact that Israel has ventured into the "new" rather than adapt some of the less fickle and better known liquid formulas speaks for itself. It may be linked to the fact that our scientists have a certain tradition in this field which was taken up by the Hagana (developing its own rockets) and later, by the munitions industry, with marked success.

Little is known about the background story of Shavit except for the fact that Israeli scientists were prompted to their attempt as their contribution to the Geophysical Year. Men less known about the strenuous efforts that must have gone into the aero-dynamic design of the rocket's fuselage. Propelled by a new type of fuel, this was shot into unknown space conditions and kept on

## ISRAEL'S WEEK

The rocket soars up towards the ionosphere.

its course to what was described as the "full achievement of its mission." It will undoubtedly take some time before the who did what becomes known. But the success will bring new renown to all Israel's scientists, many of whom were born and trained in this country. The veterans from Europe can be proud of their pupils. The Department of Defense's Research and Development has scored another remarkable victory.

## DELTOURS PEL TOURS

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT		
Day	Hour	Carrier
TUE.		
July 9	0645	TWA
	0800	EL AL
	0800	EL AL
	0815	ALITALIA
	0830	BEA
	1100	EL AL
	1200	EL AL
	1900	AIR FRANCE
WED.		
July 10	0645	BOAC
	0800	EL AL
	0800	EL AL
	0815	ALITALIA
	0830	BEA
	0845	SWISSAIR
	1000	AIR FRANCE
	1015	OLYMPIC
	1200	EL AL
	1300	EL AL
	1900	EL AL
	2000	CYPRUSAIR
THURS.		
July 11	0700	EL AL
	0715	EL AL
	0800	ALITALIA
	0815	ALITALIA
	0830	AIR FRANCE
	0845	BEA
	1000	EL AL
	1015	OLYMPIC
	1200	EL AL
	1300	EL AL
	1900	EL AL
	2000	CYPRUSAIR
FRI.		
July 12	0700	EL AL
	0715	EL AL
	0800	ALITALIA
	0815	ALITALIA
	0830	AIR FRANCE
	0845	BEA
	1000	EL AL
	1015	OLYMPIC
	1200	EL AL
	1300	EL AL
	1900	EL AL
	2000	CYPRUSAIR
SAT.		
July 13	0700	EL AL
	0715	EL AL
	0800	ALITALIA
	0815	ALITALIA
	0830	AIR FRANCE
	0845	BEA
	1000	EL AL
	1015	OLYMPIC
	1200	EL AL
	1300	EL AL
	1900	EL AL
	2000	CYPRUSAIR

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT		
Day	Date	Carrier
TUE.		
July 9	0700	PROCEC
July 10	0700	JERUSALEM
July 11	0700	HAIFA
WED.		
July 12	0700	HAIFA
July 13	0700	HAIFA
THURS.		
July 14	0700	HAIFA
July 15	0700	HAIFA
FRI.		
July 16	0700	HAIFA
July 17	0700	HAIFA
SAT.		
July 18	0700	HAIFA
July 19	0700	HAIFA

**DELTOURS PEL TOURS**  
TRAVEL-TOURS-INSURANCE-FREIGHT

Jerusalem: 1 Eshkol Tel-Aviv: 2  
Tel-Aviv: 2 Eshkol Tel-Aviv: 2  
Tel-Aviv: 2 Eshkol Tel-Aviv: 2  
Tel-Aviv: 2 Eshkol Tel-Aviv: 2  
Tel-Aviv: 2 Eshkol Tel-Aviv: 2

## President Yameogo

**M. MAURICE Yameogo**, President of Upper Volta and the current head of the "Conseil de l'Entente," which also includes the Ivory Coast, Niger, and Dahomey, arrived in Israel this week for an eight-day visit. This is President Yameogo's first state visit outside of Africa, and also the first official visit to Israel of a head of state.

(Last year's visit of President Youlou of Congo (Brazzaville) was not official.)

President Yameogo was greeted at Lydda Airport by El-Gor and was warmly welcomed by a large group of officials and diplomats headed by President Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, and Foreign Minister Gold Meir.

In Jerusalem, President Yameogo was welcomed at the entrance to the capital by the Mayor and city officials, and by hundreds of well-wishers who lined the route through the city. The children of the capital were especially excited by the visit, and, as President Yameogo and his party drove by, they

shouted in unison, "Vive le President" and "Long Live Free Africa." On Wednesday morning, after placing a wreath at Herzl's grave, President Yameogo was planning a sapling nearby when a young girl suddenly brushed past the surrounding officials and presented him with a bouquet of flowers.

President Yameogo has reciprocated his warm reception. At the state banquet given in his honor by President Ben-Zvi, he applauded Israel's successful rocket launching, and earlier in the day he affirmed his nation's readiness to stand unhesitatingly at Israel's side.

President Yameogo's tour of Israel will be comprehensive despite the limited time at his disposal.

The visit reflects his deep and oft-expressed appreciation of Israel's achievements and his desire to see things for himself. He is also a member of the "Entente" which signed a mutual technical assistance agreement, and it is likely that President Yameogo's discussions with Israeli officials this week will result in further mutually beneficial agreements.

## Leaders Go to Voters

WITH five weeks to go to polling day, the major parties have started to bring their heavy election artillery into the campaign. Yesterday Prime Minister Ben-Gurion took part in a major Mafal rally, the first of a series which will take him around the country. Herut leader Menahem Begin is to launch his full-scale campaign at the Jabotinsky memorial day meeting next week. Ahdut HaAvoda's most popular attraction, Yigal Alon, returned from England last week.

Only the Liberal Party will have to wait until the end of the month for its major public figure, Dr. N. A. H. Goldman, the World Zionist Organization President, who will not arrive in Israel before the end of July.

Even then, his actual participation remains problematical as he is an American citizen. Attention at election rallies have been fairly good, but nevertheless far below the huge crowds that were drawn to such gatherings two years ago.

The Central Election Committee put off until next week its final approval of the 15 party lists as several irregularities seemed to have appeared in some of the new lists. It also postponed its final decision as to the disputed election symbol "lamed" which is claimed by both the Liberal Party and the "Yemenu" list. Meanwhile, many of the special election boards will remain empty, as the country's third largest party cannot yet identify itself to the would-be voter by a particular letter.

Enter the P.R. Men

WITH efforts made by all parties to pull the people out of their election apathy, campaign headquarters have been

come more and more inventive and professional public relations and advertising agencies this year are thriving on the campaign more than ever in the past. Mafal, for instance, has mobilized about a hundred artists, writers and actors to join their professional politicians in lunch-break addresses at factories in the Tel Aviv area. At the same time, the idea of holding more intimate home group meetings is spreading from Mafal to other parties, as this form of political talk seems to make room for a frank and less biased exchange. As Ministers and other prominent public figures enter these homes to meet the neighbors, the direct contact and extensive question-and-answer method seems to be of mutual benefit to all concerned.

## Blitz in Syria

ISRAEL'S public received a mixed feeling of surprise and relief when it learned this week that the elusive Raphael "Tommy" Blitz was in Syria. Official information of the whereabouts of the notorious murderer and robber was given by the Syrians to the Israel Mixed Armistice Commission only this week, although Blitz had succeeded in crossing the border on May 26, six days after his escape from Ramle Prison.

In the circumstances, the public's relief that Blitz had been traced was easily understood. Blitz is a dangerous man, who knew where to find a gun and did not hesitate to use it. Police and the Prison Service considered the quiet, bespectacled music-lover to be the most cunning and ruthless man behind his haze. He was the brain behind a brilliant plan for a mass break from Ramle Prison that was un-

## Eichmann's Version

THE defence in the Eichmann trial has completed its examination-in-chief, a milestone in any trial for the summing-up — Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defence counsel, will undoubtedly gather together the disparate points he has made and tie them together in one compact and easily grasped picture.

During the past week, depositions from six witnesses from abroad were submitted to the court, and Dr. Servatius extracted from them a veritable mine of evidence to help substantiate his main line of defence: namely, that Eichmann was a "small cog" with limited jurisdiction, who had to obey orders and who made no policy decisions. The only exception, Eichmann himself told the Court, was his decision to accept the proposal, a plan which he originated in order to save one million Jews if 10,000 Jews for use on the Eastern Front were forthcoming from the Western Allies.

Dr. Servatius built up the "small cog" theory at length. According to him, when Eichmann was sent abroad for example, Eichmann lost direct control of him. To contact him, Eichmann had to route his orders through Mueller, head of the Gestapo. Mueller passed it to Kaltenbrunner, head of the Reich Security Head Office. Kaltenbrunner took it to Himmler, head (Reichsfuehrer) of the S.S. Himmler took it to Von Ribbentrop, the Foreign Minister, who in turn sent it to one of Germany's diplomatic missions in a foreign capital.

German missions in satellite countries were formally there only in an advisory capacity and the Nazis often went to great lengths to maintain this fiction, even when the German Ambassador dictated to the head of the foreign government, or had him replaced with one more suitable to Berlin's purpose. Such a German mission, Eichmann said, was a "small cog" in the machinery of the Nazi regime. He was even ready to deny that he was a member of the Gestapo. He was even ready to deny that he was a member of the Gestapo. He was even ready to deny that he was a member of the Gestapo.

Always Outraged

This is the picture which Dr. Servatius has done his best to build up, for it means that almost every step of the circuitous route that Eichmann's order took other persons, who far outranked him, took decisions which affected Eichmann of the Jewish people.

## Strikes — On and Off

DURING the past week the nation was presented with a slight, if frightening, glimpse of possible chaos in industrial relations. At the same time there was even a feeling that the tightly interwoven structure of Histadrut trade union discipline, hitherto taken for granted, was itself on the verge of disintegration.

The week began with a general strike threat of married physicians and engineers hanging fire, while rebellious employees of the Electric Corporation refused to attend to the driving force of the railways ground to a halt as wildcat strikes enveloped the personnel.

They all had one cry in common: "neglect of our claims." Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker, himself an old trade unionist, met the weekly, hunchbacked meeting of the Tel Aviv Engineers Club. The time has come when economic facts and not organizational power must be the decisive factor.

In line with his mastery grasp of the Histadrut version of "non-unionism," Mr. Becker, together with Histadrut Professional Employees head Ze'ev Haring, managed to placate the engineers and later settle with them. This compelled the physicians, who had backed on a joint walk-out with the engineers, to shelve strike action and re-open negotiations.

A new term had begun to appear in the headlines: action committees, groups of militant workers leaders rebelling against officially recognized works committees. They appeared as the driving force both in the Electric Corporation dispute and the railways strike, but they came into existence for differing reasons and against different backgrounds.

The Electric Corporation is the only public concern where workers' representatives are directors. Over the years a struggle for power among the workers developed between Tel Aviv in the person of Mr. Y. Shapiro and Haifa in that of Mr. Y. Karmi. Complaints began to be heard amidst undercurrents of bitterness, that the works committees did not represent the staff. Recently action committees sprang up claiming to be the true representatives of the workers, and Mafal and Ahdut HaAvoda stepped into the arena. Last week there was a sharp exchange of notes between Development Minister Mordechai Benay and Mr. Becker over the question of who was to blame for the state of affairs.

The action committee finally decided to disband and the Histadrut announced that negotiations would be concluded within the fortnight.

The railways' action committee, it seems, had sprung into battle as a result of a decision by the Histadrut Labour Council for alleged neglect of their claims. Political affiliation appears to have played no part in the rise of the action committees: many of the active members are believed to be veteran Mafal trade unionists. The railways' movement seemed to be taken by surprise, and claimed that no wage demands had ever been submitted to it. To this the employees replied that their protest was directed against the Histadrut and the Civil Servants Union to which the railway workers belong.

The Histadrut continued to refuse to treat with the Railway workers' union, and reached an agreement with the official works committee, but feared that the rank-and-file no longer trusted the latter and refused to go back to work.

fiction. One is surprised to hear that this is how the German apparatus functioned, for it sounds like a hopelessly tangled method of working. Yet if anything, Dr. Servatius' description is a simplification, for several steps have been left out for the sake of clarity, and the Germans changed their methods from time to time to meet changing conditions.

The Attorney-General quoted other passages from the testimony of the foreign witnesses, designed to prove the exact opposite of Dr. Servatius' theory. The prosecution's "big wheel" theory, stripped to essentials, is much easier to grasp than the defence's "small cog" theory. Eichmann merely picked up a telephone or cabled a message to his main office in Paris, Athens, Budapest, or Brussels. Other Nazi officials, both in the Gestapo and the Foreign Ministry, were indeed involved in the impending measures, and often had to take preparatory steps. This accounts for the correspondence which passed through dozens of hands and in which dozens of names are mentioned. But Eichmann was the "central figure." There might have been some of economic, educational, foreign policy. The arguments are over who said what, when, whether that was the truth at the time, and whether he lived up to it later. No one denies that public men should tell the truth and if not the whole truth, then at least the truth as they have been accustomed to getting from official sources. But it is hard to visualize as a national leader in difficult times a man who genuinely believes that there is no more urgent problem than an investigation of what Mr. Ben-Gurion said concerning the Palmach in 1948, prior to its disbanding. Today hardly anybody, even in Mr. Gallil's party, would wish to bring back to life a section of the Army with a separate staff drawing direction and inspiration from a political group, even if this party's views were uniformly high-minded and selfless. Armies cannot operate with indigestible separatist groups scattered through the commands. In any case more than half the nation has come here or emerged from childhood since that particular battle was ended, and they look upon this as something in history.

THEN, again, Mr. Gallil (Ahdut HaAvoda) wants to know why the Army pamphlet did not set out an "agreed version" of the "affair" for the instruction of the Army — as though such a version were possible. In an article in the Ahdut HaAvoda paper "Lamerhav," Mr. Carmel had already dragged

## Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor

## Da Capo Con Brio

THE repeat session on the Army elections pamphlet was a case of fruitless argument over another past dispute.

It resulted in Mr. Ben-Gurion telling Mr. Gallil he was not speaking the truth, and Mr. Gallil saying Mr. Ben-Gurion was not telling the truth. Mr. Ben-Gurion says none of the people concerned know what really happened in 1948, with the implication that even if they think they are telling the truth they are all wrong. You can't blame the rest for trying to get into the act. In a country where politicians talk so much they are all bound to contradict themselves at times. It is unedifying.

WHEN you get right down to it this election is being fought over different people's claims concerning past truths, half-truths and untruths. Sometimes you figure that we had no problems of economic, educational, foreign policy. The arguments are over who said what, when, whether that was the truth at the time, and whether he lived up to it later. No one denies that public men should tell the truth and if not the whole truth, then at least the truth as they have been accustomed to getting from official sources. But it is hard to visualize as a national leader in difficult times a man who genuinely believes that there is no more urgent problem than an investigation of what Mr. Ben-Gurion said concerning the Palmach in 1948, prior to its disbanding. Today hardly anybody, even in Mr. Gallil's party, would wish to bring back to life a section of the Army with a separate staff drawing direction and inspiration from a political group, even if this party's views were uniformly high-minded and selfless. Armies cannot operate with indigestible separatist groups scattered through the commands. In any case more than half the nation has come here or emerged from childhood since that particular battle was ended, and they look upon this as something in history.

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in the Kfar Kassem investigation and produced a whole host of fruitless argument over another past dispute.

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pamphlet have to advise the soldiers against voting for class or communal interests, when even Mafal opponents (as Arch communists) that argument is hardly proof that the pamphlet is a piece of Mafal mischief. Mr. Hassan (Mafal) spoke loudly to absolutely empty benches — it was lunchtime. He said that the whole trouble was that the Army was mercenary and nobody was ever allowed to criticize anything it did. This is true, of course. At heart, Mr. Ben-Gurion is anything but a militarist, but the Army is not only necessary, it has saved the nation at least twice, if not every day, by its existence. Mr. Ben-Gurion finds it hard to put bounds to his gratitude and admiration. That a man may be a fine fighter and a dirty dog in other respects is too unpleasant to contemplate, and one must just hope for the best. Mr. Hassan also said that they had not come to talk about the pamphlet, but about more important things, which was the truest word spoken at the entire session.

IF any sense was talked about the pamphlet at all, it came from Mr. Moshe Ussis, for the National Religious Party. He did not think that the publication of a whole was so very distressing, and he would not have troubled to attack it after it was withdrawn had not Mr. Ben-Gurion insisted on defending it. But it set out by saying that officers should keep off all controversial subjects. There was useful material in it, and if it had kept to abstractions it would have been acceptable. Mr. Ben-Gurion became involved in a long argument with him, but at least this was to the point. It is, in fact, impossible to keep off controversial issues in such a pamphlet immediately after a bitter political crisis, and the author could not have hoped to escape criticism from some side or other. It was attempted to recapitulate the stages by which the government fell. Probably he should have started his work at that point. Nobody objected to the view which set out graphically that once a government is in trouble our democracy requires it to appeal to the public to rescue it. It is a government's duty to another government. Certainly this last debate cannot have helped many soldiers to make their decision on rational grounds concerned with the future of their nation.

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# Basic Needs to Attract Capital A PEA FOR ESTABLISHING A PLANNING BUREAU

By Mark Kohn  
Assistant Manager General  
Housing Bank

WE were recently visited by a distinguished group of American real estate men, investors, and business leaders, who are planning to develop a housing program for Israel.

The group was accompanied by a special representative of the Housing Administration, Mr. Y. Gur-Arye, who has been working with the Investment Authority in the U.S. for nearly a year now to promote investment in our construction industry. This is by no means an easy task. Besides the considerable encouragement the U.S. Government is lending to investments in development industries in South America, opportunities for profitable investments in the building industry in the U.S. itself are very great. There are thousands of syndicates and tens of thousands of real estate companies and mutual funds in the U.S. that can guarantee their millions of small investors a higher net profit than we can offer. The American contractor, who is accustomed to obtaining financing for 80 to 110 per cent of his venture without much trouble, will certainly not be persuaded to transfer part of his equipment and capital to us for altruistic reasons. We are therefore faced with two possibilities:

- Obtaining capital somehow from the insurance, provident fund, and trust funds in the U.S.
- Mobilizing funds from Jewish sources.

Not only are we not the only ones who have descended on Wall Street in search of investment capital and in competition with a number of more attractive proposals from all over the world, but our representatives are also not always equipped with complete facts and figures, and the data they do have are often unclear and not suited to the demands of the American market.

## Scrutinizing Deals

It seems that as yet we have not reconciled ourselves to the high — perhaps exorbitantly so — price demanded of us for the foreign investment capital we seek to attract. After each of the frequent and urgent trips made to the U.S. and Europe by Mr. Gur-Arye, Head of the Housing Administration, we have been informed of successes in concluding agreements for financing housing projects. It is imperative that we scrutinize these deals carefully, and see whether their disadvantages do not outweigh their advantages.

In any case, it is desirable that it should first be decided what general line is to be followed by the Investment Authority representatives abroad. We shall thus be able to prevent them from entering too hastily into agreements which are not always acceptable to the country's private financial leaders. In the view of the latter, an investment at any cost is not a good investment at all. They argue that if dollars are brought here at high interest and subject

to other difficult conditions, then exchanged for Israeli pounds, we are into speculation. The Housing Administration, however, believes that the construction industry, which is desperately in need of long-term investment capital, should turn to the overseas market where there is plenty of it and where such investment is based on long-term, low-interest mortgages. They maintain that this market must be entered, even under the most difficult conditions, for the first successful deal may be followed by a flow of investing capital in the housing industry at large.

It would seem that the truth lies between the two opposite views. No foreign investment should be rejected out of hand simply because of its high interest rate. On the other hand, we should not accept short-term offers, and we certainly should not go out of our way to grant concessions to builders in return for their obtaining foreign financing for their projects.

## Limiting Agents

We are not yet in a position to finance directly for capital in the U.S. and we must still resort to go-betweens. But we should first set limits to the extent to which we will employ such agents and we should certainly not grant benefits for such services, which are then charged to the tenant without his knowing it. The unwise policy of heavily taxing building materials, and the planless manner in which State lands have been allocated for housing in urban areas have always had a deleterious effect on the price of housing commodity. Under no circumstances — even if this costs us an excessive number of investments — should we permit the cost of mobilizing investment capital to increase the price of housing.

Things being as they are, we should differentiate between the methods to be used in attracting Jewish capital, which is interested in obtaining a permanent foothold for itself in Israel, and those needed to attract cool-thinking financiers.

Our present activity in Jewish circles is assisted by such legal factors as the U.S. inheritance laws, and is based on granting the investor an option to purchase after a certain number of years. Such "Jewish investments" are directed chiefly to commercial, industrial and craft centers, to hotels, and rental housing in public housing estates and development towns. These efforts must be continued and encouraged despite the fact that the Housing Administration guarantees these investments a high rate of return, which is out of all proportion to the real profitability of these properties; for such popular

investments, if wisely directed, may yet prove the way for a return to rental housing, and for further investments in popular housing. But these popular investments are by their very nature limited and cannot meet the housing needs which grow with every passing day.

Having decided to mobilize investment capital abroad, we must find access to the vast reserves of the international insurance companies, the big trusts that wish to vary and spread their investments. However, we are not ready for that. We have not yet prepared the instruments for dealing with such investments, and the investment climate in our construction industry is not yet favorable.

## Land Registry Muddle

First of all, we must bring our Land Registry books up to date. There are tens of thousands of flat owners who are not yet registered. The Land Registry Office, which is not yet a year old, is in a muddle. It is not clear what the legal owners of their property have not been delineated and properly registered. The Land Registry Office, which is not yet a year old, is in a muddle. It is not clear what the legal owners of their property have not been delineated and properly registered.

## Israel features in Gimbels show window with a display of the special stamp issued for the tenth anniversary of State of Israel Bonds.



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## Israel Exhibition at Chicago Fair

By HELGA DUDMAN

ISRAEL will be one of 90 nations exhibiting products to more than 35,000 professional buyers and businessmen at the Chicago International Trade Fair opening in July 24, 1961. In addition to attracting buyers from the entire U.S., the Fair is particularly effective in serving as the only trade event for the thousands of buyers who conduct business exclusively in the rich Midwest area.

"Many new concepts have been introduced into this year's Fair," said Thomas H. Coulter, Chief Executive Officer of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. Among these is the Fair's new headquarters, the recently completed \$200,000, fully air-conditioned exposition center, McCormick Place, located on Chicago's Lake Michigan shore.

Exhibits sponsored by more than 100 national governments and an expanded range of information service center will be augmented by the Chicago World Marketing Conference, an annual industry conference, and a unique International Market, which will permit consumers to inspect imported products in an American department store setting.

The World Marketing and International Industries Conference is scheduled for July 24 to July 26. These meetings will attract government and business leaders who will hear outstanding speakers from around the world discuss specific economic problems and opportunities of the Western Hemisphere as related to the global picture. The Conference offers the finest opportunity for businessmen to meet and discuss the growth ahead in world markets. It is designed to facilitate the exchange of ideas and information by bringing together buyers and sellers in a climate of reciprocal interests.

Foreign trade service companies specializing in international sales, international packing and warehousing, international trade consultation and insurance will offer their services to overseas firms.

## 30,000 An Hour

The building is designed to handle 30,000 arrivals an hour, without congestion. Exhibit space and service areas total 1,000,000 square feet. The exhibition area itself is 200,000 square feet, all on one floor. Many banquet, reception, and meeting rooms will be available.

Chicago's internationally famous department store, Carson, Pirie, Scott and Co., will supervise and staff an International Market which will be the largest display of Israeli products in the U.S. The International Market provides exhibitors with an opportunity to market-test products in an American retail setting, and will be the only area of non-food retail sales at the Fair.

Items to be shown in the Israeli pavilion include foodstuffs, textiles, metal and electrical products and appliances, cement, glass, ceramics, and plastics. A separate category will include furniture, silver, jewelry, gems, medals and coins, stationery and office supplies, and kitchen machines.

Israel and even to private individuals. There is a mortgage market in Israel, but it is not yet a mortgage market. There is a mortgage market in Israel, but it is not yet a mortgage market.

Secondly, we must carefully lay the groundwork for the attraction of investments. Several administrative steps would be useful:

## We must amend the 1953 Mortgage Guaranty Law

to take into line with present conditions. What we need is a special government company to undertake the administration of mortgages guaranteeing the lines of the U.S. Federal Housing Administration.

This company could also assume responsibility for the proper registration of the mortgage at the Land Registry Office in other words, provide title insurance.

All foreign currency investments in the construction industry should be exempt from income tax for at least 15 years. The exemption provided by the Law for the Government of Israel (1953-1958) offers no advantages whatsoever as far as the construction industry is concerned. Because of the special nature of housing, which requires long-term investments, the exemption must be extended, and the investment must also apply to investments in mortgages, and to foreign currency accounts in mortgage banks.

This is but a brief outline of some of the things we must do in order to create the basic conditions which will attract foreign investment capital to our construction industry.

(This is the second of a series of three articles.)

rapid flow of capital into Israel and the spreading of factories over the country have done little or nothing to hold prices back or diminish the foreign trade deficit. It has been suggested that the national objective of reaching economic independence could be achieved by more rapid and demanding controls on imports and exports.

Government to avert a recurrence of a gap in the U.S. foreign trade balance, only access to the U.S. market is likely to be sufficient to solve Israel's economic problems. It has not been under British Conservative Government to avert a recurrence of a gap in the U.S. foreign trade balance, only access to the U.S. market is likely to be sufficient to solve Israel's economic problems.

Consumption pushed up by wage increases has gone up in Israel year by year almost as rapidly as output. Accordingly the apparatus of production has been oriented to the foreign market, competing for its boom-time clientele by all means, including the extension of consumer credit at the expense of exports, which face stiff competitive conditions that are far removed from the trade boom which followed World War Two.

## Directing Production

The Government has therefore to direct production along lines which are different from the ordinary business considerations. It uses its power to issue loans, to direct Treasury orders and special privileges to certain industries, and to control the "approved" investor as a means of persuading manufacturers to produce what the Government needs.

The authority to plan, however, is dispersed among many organizations, and other than strictly economic considerations are taken into account. First such consideration is the desire to foster private investment in the economy. The foreign business man is not exclusively concerned with putting his money where it will do most good. He is also concerned as well as an economic being.

The trouble is that no such single planning authority exists. The nearest approach is the Treasury. But the Treasury itself has a multi-pronged role. It is the guardian of the national purse. It is responsible for raising taxes, bridging budget deficits, balancing the Government's income and expenditure. Moreover, the diffusion of responsibilities in the field of economic planning leads to a thorough political situation whereby negotiation between the various planning agencies and the Ministry of Finance, finds himself as often as not a political arbitrator. Heading the Finance Ministry is the Minister of Finance, who tries to divide the economic cake as rationally as possible between warring political parties. A personal give-and-take of negotiation dominates the whole economic planning scene — negotiation with the foreign investors, the Government departments, the political parties, the trade associations, the Histadrut and other organized elements.

Planning by negotiation is democratic, but democracy can verge on anarchy when objective considerations fail to predominate. A great deal of horse sense among the nation's political leaders has kept Israel's expanding economy on broadly constructive lines. The overriding success factor must be credited to the existing Government, which has kept the nation's output year by year as fast as the rapidly expanding countries overseas. Yes, a close study of the investment programme begs the question whether the allocation of the nation's resources to economic sectors is achieving the greatest possible contribution towards the nation's supreme economic objective — closing the foreign trade gap.

The difficulty is that each economic branch carries both

advantages and disadvantages. The main line of debate in the industrial field is between the production of a multiplicity of small consumer goods and a concentration on developing the country's mineral resources. The tendency to plan by fixing with the tide has resulted in a massive development of tertiary industries and services, most of which will certainly pay their way. Admittedly an outstanding effort is being made to develop potash. But Israel is also rich in low-grade phosphate deposits. To upgrade them and add further processing stages requires a heavy call on the capital resources available, since the bulk of Jewish investors overseas do not want to acquire shares in heavy chemical installations. On the other hand, phosphate has a solid market abroad, as illustrated in the long-term orders already booked for delivery to the Far East over the coming years.

Thus Fertilizers and Chemicals have recently put in for permission to import a ton of high-grade phosphate rock having a 35 per cent phosphoric content — because the Oran mines give only a 25 per cent phosphate. The local product still fetches a mere 24 a ton on foreign markets. An investment of I.L.5 million would produce annually 200,000 tons of 35 per cent phosphate, valued at \$13.14 a ton. Nevertheless the capital is not available. An additional I.L.5 million, put into defuorinating this up-graded phosphate rock would yield an annual feed fetching \$30 a ton in the export field. Another process using high-grade phosphate could produce a triple-super-phosphate fertilizer selling at \$60 a ton. An investment of I.L.4.6 million would yield, it is estimated, \$6m. of exports per annum.

## Competing Claimants

The heavy investment of public money in textiles during the last few years presumably indicates that the Government has decided that the marginal utility of extra cotton and woolen cloth exceeds that of defuorinating phosphate. But there is no certainty that the horse sense of Economic Ministers, faced with the contest of competing applications for funds out of the Development Budget, can always come to the best decision. There is a strong possibility that the Government, after the elections, will set up a Bureau of Economic Planning, that should be separate from the Treasury, and that the Prime Minister, or at least under a Minister of Economic Planning, who would have two Deputy Ministers, one controlling the Treasury (that is the Budgetary authority) and the other the new Bureau.

Such an arrangement would not supersede the healthy argumentative process whereby the Israeli economy is managed. But it would create a new pressure group at the highest ministerial level representing not cooperative ideas, or private enterprise, or religious considerations, but just economic — comparative costs, added value, market research, and all the other objective factors that make the ultimate difference between economic independence and continued financial tutelage.

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## Economic News in Brief

### Nuclear Ventures

Recent estimates show that nuclear power will not become competitive until late in the 'seventies. The construction of nuclear power stations proved to be much more costly than was foreseen only a few years ago, and as a result the cost of electricity generated in them is 35 and 50 per cent higher than was expected. The technological experience gathered in the first stations will only bear fruit in the stations that will be completed several years hence. Even then the capital cost per kw installed is expected to be halved. Since the price of natural uranium is also declining, nuclear power may cost at the end of the present decade about as much as it was expected to cost at its start. By that time, however, the cost of electricity generated in conventional stations will also have dropped considerably, due to the installation of ever larger power units and also to the declining trend of oil and oil prices. Moreover, various technical improvements tend to cheapen conventional power as well. The final showdown is therefore likely to come only when the new types of gas-cooled reactors are installed. They are still in their development stages.

### Singapore's Steel City

Now that Hong-Kong has overcome the loss of its traditional position as China's entrepot harbour by developing an efficient export industry, Singapore's autonomous government has embarked on an ambitious industrialization programme. Several small plants have already been established, mainly by Chinese businessmen who have recently moved to Singapore from Indonesia, and their rapid development has had an immediate impact on

### British Water Problems

Though Britain's water reserves are abundant, water use is expanding at a pace which threatens to create serious problems in several areas. The main reason, besides the increase in population and expanding industrial requirements, is the sudden increase in farm irrigation. The area irrigated is now expanding by about 15 per cent annually. Several river boards have already decided to construct impounding reservoirs and pipelines in order to improve the water supply, although plans for constructing a national water grid or a line for moving water from Wales to East Anglia are still in the discussion stage.

## Reader's Letter

### ACCOUNTING MACHINES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir — Your excellent article on Dr. A. Neeman, the Accountant-General, in last Friday's economic page mentions the mechanized accounting system in operation at the office. However, we wish to point out that the machine accounting equipment is not the type named by your correspondent, but is entirely of National Direct Entry accounting machines. I. M. MITTOW & SONS LTD. Accounting Machine & Data Processing Division The National Cash Register Company Tel Aviv, July 2.

## IBM OFFERS

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## Reforming The Food Retailers

PRICES of fruit and vegetables are uncomfortably high this summer, while farmers complain about the cut in government subsidies (small though they are) and mistakes in agricultural planning. It was almost inevitable that public attention should turn to the retail trade, which can be blamed easily by both producers and consumers. In fact, trade margins of 40 and even 100 per cent have been reported at some greengrocers, seemingly indicating exorbitant profits, and there has already been talk of establishing special marketing facilities for growers who would be ready to dispense with such expensive middlemen.

## Reforming The Food Retailers

However, one may doubt whether this is a sound economic enterprise, and the validity of the margin statistics is also open to question. First, the utmost caution must be exercised when comparing the retail prices of certain selected and graded articles in specific sales outlets with general wholesale averages which may also include the prices of inferior merchandise.

Secondly, the retail prices of perishable seasonal commodities tend to lag behind the wholesale prices, and a period of increasing supplies, as the season progresses, might easily widen the trade margin for a while to an extent that does not apply all year round. A margin of 30 per cent on a certain date in specific stores may still be consistent with an average retail margin of 15-20 per cent for the season.

Thirdly, retail prices for fruit and vegetables are seldom fixed by adding specific profit percentages to the wholesale level. In most cases the retailer charges what the traffic will bear, and experience has shown that Israeli consumers, at least in well-to-do quarters, are not very re-

## ECONOMIC COMMENT

sponsive to price differences in food — perhaps because their incomes have risen substantially in the past few years and the share of basic food in consumer spending has declined. In any case, prices have proved no deterrent to selling, and it is understandable that retailers could occasionally exploit this mood of the market in a better way than producers faced with the problem of growing deliveries.

## Reforming The Food Retailers

HOWEVER, the prevailing notion of retailers shearing off the increasing share of the consumer's food spending is completely baseless. Quite the contrary: the scant data available in this respect point in the opposite direction. Admittedly, the average retail price of a ton of vegetables may be I.L.150 higher in 1961 than in 1957/58, while the average rise per ton in the growers' receipts has been only I.L.87, but in relation to the 1957/58 prices these advances spell an increment of 48 per cent for the consumer and 70 per cent for the producer. In fact, the average retail margin in vegetables has been gradually decreasing from 45 per cent (of the retail price) five years ago, although this process seems to have been arrested this year due to the fortuitous rise in the price level, while the wholesale trade margin has dropped from 15 to 10 per cent.

The same applies to a number of other foods. In fruit, statistical figures indicate an increase in the trade margin for citrus, but not for the other varieties. In eggs too the retail margin has decreased somewhat following the general decline in prices. The margin seems to have widened in dairy products, but this development has come as a sequel to manifold changes in production and consumption patterns. Only in the meat trade does the retail margin seem to have increased in recent years, but this is a notorious special case which has just been exposed in the findings of Justice Lamm's Inquiry Committee.

The public should therefore beware of confounding two different matters: it is true that the farmers' terms of

## Reforming The Food Retailers

trade have deteriorated in recent years, i.e. that the prices of their products have declined relative to the prices they have had to pay. But the retail food trade has little to do with this development, and on the whole the farmers' share in the final proceeds seems to have rather slightly increased.

## Reforming The Food Retailers

ALL this is no reason to glorify the present pattern of the food retail trade. A report submitted by a government inquiry committee in January showed that the present marketing methods are in many respects inefficient and wasteful, mainly due to excessive centralization which involves excessive haulage, puts too great a strain on the cities' wholesale markets and does not ensure proper grading and handling of the delivered produce.

Fortunately the reform plan recommended by the committee has already received official blessing, and funds required







# AMERICAN JEWISH ART

**ZOA House in Tel Aviv** is showing a collection of paintings by Jewish artists from America. With the exception of the Boyer brothers, William Gropper and Lily Hazzan, the names of these artists were until now, it must be confessed, completely unknown to the reviewer. In fact, none of the leading American Jewish artists, such as Jack Levine, Ben Shahn, Max Weber, Morris Kantor or Abraham Ratner, are represented. As such contributors show only the work, it is not likely that our knowledge or appreciation of any individual artist's painting will be increased through this exhibition.

Few of the paintings are dated but according to the foreword to the catalogue, they were executed during the thirties and forties and they show an interest in the ideas and social problems that occupied thinking Americans at the time of the New Deal. There are many scenes of daily life, very few specifically Jewish subjects and there is a certain emphasis on portraiture, especially of workers, expressed in impressionist, Realist and Expressionist styles. Abstraction, which has dominated American painting for the last decade or so, finds only one adherent.

In general, the portraits call for attention since they are more or less competently executed but mostly provide a study of character. As an overall description, one could say that the main interest of the exhibition is social and documentary rather than aesthetic.

## IN THE GROOVE

**"WAM TOM SHIL KNOV"** (Just An Ordinary Day) — Shimon Yissraeli, Tel Aviv, 44-45, LP 12", PL 11-12.

ONE of the latest favorites of our entertainment world, Shimon Yissraeli appears on this record (complete with audience) as a singer and composer who sets



SHIMON YISSRAELI

the songs and ballads into a sort of playlet. As a singer he has not much voice or style, but he does have that bit of general appeal which makes favorites among our public at present; as a composer he finds more or less appropriate tunes of current vintage, well arranged by Alex Weiss and professionally presented by a guitar, double bass and piano trio. There is some fun and some laughter, but more melancholy and sadness — just as on an ordinary working day.

Y. B.

## Conductors' Corner

# Immigrant Musician's Woes

BORN in 1924 in Transylvania, conductor **Ladislau Rooth** — the double "o" comes from his father's Dutch origin — is a newcomer to Israel who has come to settle here with his wife and 11-year-old son provided he can find work commensurate with his vast professional experience. Hearing together a fine and full-blooded musician, one is certain that he should easily find his place in our musical society. Unfortunately, not all groups of immigrants get the attention they deserve, and our musical institutions are among the worst in this respect.

Rooth studied piano composition (with Kodaly) and conducting (with Sergiu Poldos and George Georgescu) in Budapest, where he received his diploma in 1948. But his studies were interrupted in 1944 by his arrest and subsequent internment in Auschwitz, Mauthausen and Ebensee. After his release he spent six months in Salzburg, where ten students like him, thrown together by the same fate, from Luxembourg, Holland, Hungary and Italy formed a study group with the object of their turning to normal life. They approached Richard Strauss, then in his first year. He readily agreed to direct the group, and for the next six months they gathered at his home twice weekly, studying scores and orchestra problems. The old composer seemed very far away from politics.

In 1948 Rooth joined the Temevar State Opera. In 1954 he was promoted to First Conductor, in which he added the conductorship of the Philharmonic Orchestra a year later. He has over 1,000 opera performances to his credit, with 10 operas in



MARIUS SOLOMON: Composition

## Marius Solomon and Yakov Grinberg

THE Chemerinsky Gallery in Tel Aviv is showing the paintings of two young abstractionists who studied at the "Avni Art Academy" with Molodt, Streichman, Steimatzky, Aronov and Kriss and participated in the group exhibition of the Academy students held at Beit Dineroff about a year ago.

Twenty-six year old Marius Solomon was born in Bucharest and came to Israel in 1951 while 20-year-old Yakov Grinberg was born in Sofia and came to Israel the same year. The paintings of the two young men are in strong contrast: those of Marius are light, delicate and decorative; those of Yakov are heavy and dark in colour, with a certain emotional quality to them.

Marius has decided feeling for composition: his crowded designs, usually with a diagonal movement to their rhythm, are nearly always beautifully placed on the canvas, rather like a spray of coral or branches of a tree spreading upward against a colourless sky. He has his oil paint like watercolour, and his oil paint like watercolour.

E.W.

Yakov seems to be mainly interested in quality of paint, in achieving a rich surface, and there are very nice passages in every work. But he does not appear to be able to organize his compositions. They are incoherent in their jumbled juxtaposition of forms. It is as if he is trying to say much more than he is able to at present. But he is very young, and there are sufficient painter's qualities in his strivings to make one believe that he has possibilities of development.

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"Aps", xylograph by Jacob Steinhardt, exhibited at first International Exhibition of Sacred Art at the "Palace of the Sea", Trieste, during this month.



Mural of "Sea of Galilee" on wall of famous Soho restaurant painted by Juliet Pannett, who recently visited Israel. The mural is 7 feet by 7 feet. Such wall paintings of foreign landscapes are now fashionable in leading English restaurants.

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# Laboratory for Equality

'Why' Important to Child's Development in Modern World

By Dana David

IN the typical family of the West, the interminable "why" of the child is an accepted part of family communication. Every woman's magazine, influenced by modern psychological literature, encourages mothers to pay serious attention to their children's questions. But in the traditional Middle Eastern communities the same encouragement is question and probe does not exist. The child grows up accepting that "things are as they have always been."

Such a child arrives at school "uncurious" about the world in which he lives and hesitant to play the teacher with questions of how, why and when.

Educationalists maintain that the "educational lag" affecting many of Israel's children from the oriental communities must be closed at the outset, otherwise it will drag them down throughout their school years, and prevent them from benefiting from the educational opportunities open to every Israeli child. The school curriculum, based on the assumption that every child is equal, and with a similar "cultural baggage," it takes for granted a common conception of time, numbers and objects. Studies on immigrant integration, however, have highlighted the fact that not all of Israel's diverse communities share this common equipment. It was against this background that the Ministry of Education decided to initiate an experimental pre-school programme in selected kindergartens in the new immigrant areas and slum quarters. This programme aims to bridge the gap between the child's home and cultural background and the demands of the modern school system.

The kindergarten of the Wise Vocational School (founded by Maya Rosenberg) is situated just at

Rehovot's bustling highway and only a stone's throw from the Weizmann Institute. It is one of the network of 40 kindergartens in which the Ministry of Education has been testing its carefully guided experimental programme during the past two years. At the "Maya Rosenberg" kindergarten there are 70 children ranging from the ages of three to five; 40 of them are five-year-olds who will be amongst next year's first-graders.

These children share a common background of worry and want. Pale, puny Natan is the eighth child in a family of nine children. "You needn't pay much attention to him; he's just a simpleton," commented his mother when she introduced her son to the kindergarten teacher, Carmela and Shoshana. "He's twice. Their father is a carpenter. He makes wooden toys for the kindergarten. Carmela and Shoshana are twins. Their father is a carpenter. He makes wooden toys for the kindergarten."

Open Eyes  
"They need not only love, but warmth and new ways to open their eyes to the world about them," says Bruria, the veteran teacher in charge of the kindergarten. Bruria, who can look back on 25 years of educational work with the children of the Oriental communities, feels that the present directed programme adds new dimensions to the children's lives.

"When the children first come to the kindergarten," Bruria continues, "they are closed and hesitant. Their language is limited. They point to 'this' or 'that.' One word serves for ten different objects — a tin may mean a bucket, a cooking utensil, a dust bin or a box. The world of books, colours, toys and paints is all new and strange to them. Many of them have to be taught how to play."

By dividing the class into small groups Bruria is able

to give the children the individual attention demanded by the experimental programme. Each morning, accompanied by a group of four or five children, she prepares the kindergarten for the day's work. Toys are arranged and work materials are set out by the children. Bruria encourages the children to express their reactions as they watch the mixture of blue and yellow paints turning to green or as they see flour and water thickening into paste. The child who questions or who volunteers an impression receives her special praise.

Jigsaw Puzzles

Numerous educational aids are employed in this project, the most effective being the large variety of simple jigsaw-type puzzles. Out of the child's first stumbling attempts to fit together the interlocking pieces of the puzzle, he slowly achieves coordination between hand and eye. This ability will stand him in good stead in the first grade at school when he is required to copy the unfamiliar letters from the blackboard. The puzzles show a "family" of objects, such as bananas, oranges and apples, or shoes, shirts and socks. Introducing the child visually to the world of concepts and generalizations.

These children are gradually stretching out their hands to grasp the keys to the wider world of opportunity and knowledge that lies ahead of them. Maybe there are amongst them future scientists who will cross the tracks one day to join the research workers at the Weizmann Institute!

## Make-it-Yourself

By Shanti Berlyne



There are delightful summer fabrics in the shops to tempt home dreamers. The drawing shows how easily they could be run up to conform with the latest styles:  
Left to Right: The longest midly-line blouse yet, worn over a very wide box-pleated skirt. With a quarter-inch depth will be suitable for autumn wear too. The cotton, linen or — for the cooler months — Terylene;  
A dress which could double for day or evening wear. Cotton, shantung or silk shantung recommended;  
Shirtwaist addicts will like this one, which is a little different — sleeveless, collarless, flap-pocketed, saddlestitched and finished with a sparkle of gold buttons.

## Fashion Awards and Military Lines in U.S. Fashions

By a Special Correspondent

NEWS from Manhattan's Seventh Avenue — heart of the American fashion industry — made the headlines on three occasions last week. The 1961 Coty American Fashion Critics Award was awarded to Bill Blass for his elegant, well-tailored designs; Gustave Tassell, cited for his artistic designs and workmanship; Ben Zuckerman, for cost and suit designs; and Bonnie Cashin for leather-trimmed sportswear.

Last week, Norman Norrell's show received critical acclaim. A pupil of the late Hattie Carnegie, he leaped into prominence after the war as an original designer of the first rank. Rejecting the current loose styles, Norrell produced a collection of fitted garments with narrow, high-waisted silhouettes. The clean, uncluttered lines in no way interfere with freedom of movement. He

maintains, however, that he is against uniformity of line and said: "I want to encourage women to dress in a more individual manner and I want to see a variety of silhouettes and colours each season."

Many of his styles reflected the Civil War centennial fever which is sweeping the U.S. this year and at times the salons, resembled Sherman's March through Georgia as model after model showed clothes whose military inspiration was evident in the detailing.

A new breakthrough in the field of integration has been achieved with the announcement this week that Pauline Trigere, one of Manhattan's snootiest high fashion houses, has hired a Negro model, 25-year-old Beverly Valdes.

The De Vore Agency, which placed her, recently sent two of their girls, both Negroes, to work in Paris for Dior and Jean Dessai. "Once they've worked in Paris they can't be told in New York that they aren't ready," the Agency head said.

THE  
PIECE DE RESISTANCE  
as CAPRICE OPERA is the only one of its kind in France. This little shop near the Opera offers its clients a variety of genuine Madras, dinner and tea sets. The patterns are chosen here, then hand-embroidered in Madras on Swiss organdy and Irish linen, and shipped direct to factory prices. A set of 42" x 54" with 4 napkins is \$13.95. CAPRICE OPERA is also a haven for gift baskets of every kind of perfume, soaps, French holly, handkerchiefs, men's ties, kids' gloves and hundreds of unusual novelties. Maximum possible discount, 28 Rue de la Paix, Paris. (Advt.)

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Upper Volta's President, M. Maurice Yamongo, chats with Mrs. Rachel Ben-Zvi, the wife of Israel's President, at the official reception at Beit Rivon.

## Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Ben-Haim

WHEN a letter from England brings regards from Mrs. Jones and the children, who she is, it appeals me to think that it does not remember such a prominent person in their — and sure — former lives. For ten years she "did" for the family and was as much a part of it as any of us and just as our private lives were never-ending sources of entertainment to her so did we know all the details of hers.

SHE was all of four foot eight inches high and always dressed in the discarded clothing of her clients. As we run a bit to

height, her clothes were always ankle length whatever the fashion. For the first few years of our acquaintance she had no teeth, but when the National Health started giving them out free she got a complete set of uppers and lowers which she always took out before she started eating.

AS soon as she came in the morning I used to inquire about the family as she couldn't settle until she had unburdened her mind. There was always a lot to tell me. Her favourite, Our Vera, was respectably settled in a flat but her two boys were ripe and very cheeky to their grandma. Our Vera was the result of the union between Mrs. Jones and her first husband, who had been an acrobat. He survived the hazards of his trade long enough to get himself run over, a great loss, as he was a jolly man and always good for a laugh. Lonely, his widow remarried and regretted it, for her second husband drank and knocked her about so badly that she eventually having him four children. She took them all up, including Our Vera, and left him.

OUR Reena, the second, was not such a good girl. She was destined to work and always teased Our Gladys because of her steady industry and her violent squint. Our Reena took up with some rather undesirable characters and had the police round after her more than once. Her three children she presented to the Town Hall for adoption and continued in her life of gaiety in spite of the liberal thrashings she got from her mother and the threat of being locked out of her home. Mrs. Jones never actually carried out this threat. She said Our Reena was not to be blamed, too much because she was delicate. Our Edward and Our Flo were only babies when I knew them. Yet came to come to my children's birthday parties where they were the best behaved of all the children. Mrs. Jones said they were little devils at home though.

MRS. Jones was always looking on the bright side. She had her own garden, a friend who was called Austin. She told me that it was better not to marry them, it left you more independent like, but by that time it was too late for me to benefit from her experience.

IT is nice to know she is still around. Still doing for a few families in her inefficient way, sweeping the dust under the carpets and dropping ash from her permanent cigarette into the dishes. Her orange-coloured hen had hatched out from her preposterous hat, giving advice and getting drunk at the local on Saturday nights. Probably even Our Edward is married by now. Time goes on!

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4:30 p.m. In aid of WIZO  
Jerusalem's Fashion  
Corner for the  
Siegfried Lady  
Jerusalem: 21 King  
George Ave. Tel. 5076.

## The Doctor In The White House

By Walter T. Hiddel

WASHINGTON, (NANA) —

"PEOPLE seem to think,"

"I said the grey-haired

grandmother somewhat visi-

lity, "that all I have to do is

sit around here waiting for

the President to become sick."

She waved her hand around

her neat, tidy office in the

central part of the White

House.

"In reality," Dr. Travell

went on, "we have here a very

busy medical centre." The

White House has its own dis-

pensary and what amounts to

a small hospital. "More than

400 people were treated in

March and Dr. Travell,

"and we had some 600 patients

in April."

Who are they? Well, the

White House physician not

only takes care of the Presi-

dent and his family, but also of

Secret Service men, news-

papermen, Cabinet Members

and their families, and visi-

tors, official and tourist, and

occasionally fall ill in the

Executive Mansion. She and

her staff also cater to the

health needs of those who

live in the White House.

Never a Dull Moment

"The variety of illnesses in

this job makes it interesting,"

says the 60-year-old, muscu-

larly, "Visitors on public

tours of the White House have

sudden coronarys. Emergency

appendectomies, pneumonia,

and almost anything that

can go wrong with the

human body come to our at-

tention sooner or later." The

most common diseases are flu

and simple old-fashioned head

colds.

"All the people around

here," complains the doctor,

drive themselves at such a

pace that they don't take

proper care of themselves.

There is a great opportunity

— if the patients would only

give us a chance."

She describes her toughest

problem as trying to get her

charges to consult her before

something happens. "They

work so hard, she says, that

they don't drop in to see her

until it is almost too late.

"That is the art of medi-

cine," she philosophizes. "To

get the patient into your of-

fice before the harm is done."

She enjoys her job because

she explains, "I meet so many

people I have known before."

She became acquainted with

the President when, as a

specialist in painful bone and

muscle disorders, she was

called in to consult on the

then Senator Kennedy's back

injury. She treated him with

success and in the course of

her work met many of those

who now form the "New

Frontier" team.

One Closed Subject

But her real devotion and

primary responsibility revolve

around the President. To

newspapermen and other out-

siders she gives no informa-

tion about the Chief Execu-

tive's health. "That's his

business and mine," Dr. Travell

declares firmly and the

subject is closed.

"I get along with him just

fine," she continues. "I don't

want anything from him and

he knows it. Just saying

"Hello" to him is a pleasure

and if I merely make him

smile, well then I'm worth

something to him."

## VISITOR'S GALLERY, Netile Berg Expert Audio-Visual Help

MRS. Netile Berg of New

York was invited here by

Education Minister Abba

Elian in view of her con-

sistent and expert help to the

cause of audio-visual educa-

tion in Israel. This visit is

her eighth, all at her own

expense, though she comes

here as Chairman of the

American Society on Audio-

Visual Education in Israel,

which she initiated in 1956.

She is staying at the King

David Hotel.

Mrs. Berg first became in-

terested in audio-visual edu-

cation possibilities in Israel

when she met Dr. Moshe

Avior, Director-General of the

Ministry of Education.

A meeting later with another

Ministry official in the U.S.,

Dr. Avigal, led to the forma-

tion of the Society. Since

then the Society has sent

hundreds of projectors,

screen and film strips.

When she first came to Is-

rael, in 1948, "they didn't

know what a film-strip was."

So she lectured to teachers

and educationalists here to

show them the powerful use

of audio-visual media in edu-

cation. The latest gift from

the Society is a fully equip-

ped audio-visual mobile unit

(the second one).

Rather busy about dates,

(and brusquely waving aside

a question about her age),

Mrs. Berg said "For instance,

a year or two ago, Dr. Nardi

(Director of the Pedagogic

Materials Centre at the Min-

istry) came to the U.S. we

held a cocktail party, and on

the spot, the Victor (com-

pany) made offered to send

six projectors."

Mrs. Berg was for many

years principal of a junior

high school in New York

from which she retired in

1932. When she became prin-

cipal, "audio-visual education

was on the horizon." Curious

to see what was new in edu-

cational technique, she went

to Columbia University and

"did a lot of research." She

introduced the medium in

her school and became con-

sultant for the Board of Edu-

cation of New York City.

"We have proved that with

audio-visual education, you

can learn more, in less time,

and retain longer," Mrs.

Berg declares emphatically.

The U.S. Army has a slogan

for audio-visual: "40 per cent

more learning in less time."

But Mrs. Berg is rather hesi-

tant about giving an opinion

on teaching through televi-

sion. "Though still in its in-

fancy, there is no doubt of

its great value as an audio-

visual technique for teach-



# Kol Yisrael Explains Itself

ONE of the functions of the Public Relations Department in the State of Israel is to explain to the public the work of the country (often in cooperation with local labor councils).

In the course of these gatherings, a couple of radio-officials speak about their work and the floor is then thrown open to the public to ask questions about any aspect of broadcasting.

Of course, there is no pretence that this is a scientific sampling of audience views. The questions are often influenced by the preceding speeches; thus, if the speaker is the head of the Children's Program, there is likely to be a concentration on this particular subject.

The Public Relations Department has divided the audience into two main groups: the "Children's Program" and the "Adult Program".

The "Children's Program" is a series of programs for the young, designed to be both educational and entertaining.

The "Adult Program" is a series of programs for the adult audience, designed to be both educational and entertaining.

complaint from one section of the population — the teachers — but this is likely to be a minority view.

Other points that were raised in the discussion included a request to inaugurate literary programs for the youth.

objections to the multiplicity of commercials in the program, and a request to the radio for the radio to be more "youthful".

Among other suggestions and remarks that have been voiced are: an earlier hour for the "Children's Program" and the extension of the "Adult Program" to the radio of the instrument of a particular party.

It was raised less frequently in the other categories of audience views.

The two most frequent demands here are for more light music and more sport; these are coupled with requests for a better hour for the "Women's Program" and more time for the "Children's Hour".

The rest of the country has played host to the largest number of listeners in the most frequent question — What happened to "Three Men in a Boat"?

The program was scheduled for re-broadcast in the current summer months; its postponement is probably due to the pre-election atmosphere.

which has made Kol Yisrael so sensitive that even the valuable current affairs discussions have disappeared from the program.

The next question is: "Why are there no broadcasts for schools?" (these have been announced for the current school year) coupled with the complaint that the present patterns of youth programs do not satisfy the needs of the school.

may be valid but it is surprising to find it cropping up so regularly; it is a

complaint from one section of the population — the teachers — but this is likely to be a minority view.

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main wavelength, a suggestion to shorten the Bible commentary, more programmatic dealing with geography, a request for a humorous series, an objection to interviews being addressed by their first names, requests for more entertainment, less serious music, news in easy English, live audience-participation programs from the development area, and so on.

One listener thought the editor of the literary programs talked too much; others complained about silly commercials. Only a very few thought to ask about the possibilities of television or about Gilet Tumbler.

The range of the questions as well as the attitudes shown at these meetings show the extraordinary interest in radio and the high level of intelligent listening. The radio could provide a useful service by extending these "answers to questions" to actual broadcast.

By encouraging listeners to write in their questions so as to be answered over the air.

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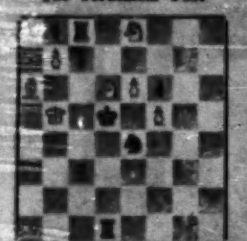
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## ★ CHESS ★

Problem No. 149  
I. VAINSTEIN & E. NAVON,  
New-York  
Specially composed for  
The Jerusalem Post



White to move. Find the winning move.

SOLUTION: Problem No. 149. White to move. Find the winning move. The winning move is 1. Qd4, which leads to a forced win for White.

THE TEL AVIV TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP was won by the team of the Tel Aviv Chess Club.

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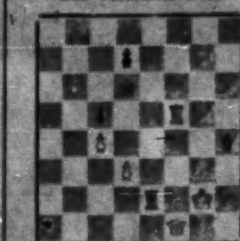
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Problem No. 150  
M. HELI, Haifa  
Specially composed for  
The Jerusalem Post



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SOLUTION: Problem No. 150. White to move. Find the winning move. The winning move is 1. Qd4, which leads to a forced win for White.

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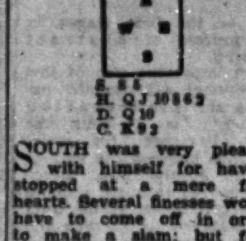
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## BRIDGE SAFETY PLAY

By JERUSALEMITE



SOUTH was very pleased with himself for having stopped at a mere four hearts. Several finesses would have to be made in order to make a slam; but four hearts was a cinch, he thought.

West opened with the queen of spades and declarer proceeded to collect his tricks in haste. He won the opening lead and drew trumps; but West showed out. Another trump put East in, who promptly returned a spade. South ruffed the third spade and took a diamond finesse: East won and returned diamonds. Now South resumed his hand with the club king and took a finesse for the queen; but luck was against him, and East made the queen. South's face grew red.

A simple safety gadget would have assured the contract. Can our readers spot the correct line of play? South should have prepared a throw-in play right from the start by ducking the opening lead. Best defense is for West to switch to clubs, declarer winning East's ten with the king. A spade is played to the ace and the third spade ruffed. The queen of trumps is played and, if West follows, it runs to East in spite of the combined holding of eleven trumps. If West shows out, the ace is taken and East is thrown in with the king of trumps.

This unusual safety play will prevent the loss of a trump if West has both the missing trumps. If the king proves to be with East, then this worthy will next be forced to lead up to dummy's club or diamond tenace or give South a ruff and sluff in spades. Simple, isn't it?

SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY IN JERUSALEM at Pension Har Aviv which stands in a pine grove in Beit Hakerem For the convenience of visitors, telephones in all rooms. Kasher. Tel. 23665.

Tel Aviv Cinema Commencing Sat., July 8, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30. Today, at 2.30 P.M. 2nd Week. The famous play by William Faulkner (Pulitzer and Nobel Prize-winner) "SANCTUARY" Starring LEE REMICK, VIVE MONDAN, BRADFOUR DILLMAN.

ALLENBY Tel. 63820 2nd Week. The Magnificent Seven they were seven... and fought like seven lions. 4, 7.30, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID 4th Week. School for Soundrels IAN CARMICHAEL TERRY THOMAS ALASTAIR SIM Hebrew, French, subtitles.

BEN YEHUDA 11th Week. Evening: 7.30, 9.30. OSCAR 1961 WINNER The Virgin Spring Non-stop Music at 10-12-2-4. Dances De Phenomenes.

CHEN 2nd Week. MANUELA A passionate Story of Love and Hate. 4, 7.15, 9.30.

EDEN 4th Week. MY HAPPINESS ONLY WITH YOU Esther Sheer enchantment. A world of miracles. "MAGIC BOY" A simply marvellous motion picture. M. G. M. — in colour.

GAT 12th Week. Wild Strawberries The picture that won international applause. 7.30, 9.30.

HOD 2nd Week. SLEEPING BEAUTY A Forum Film release in Technicolor and Technirama. Delightful music based on the story of the fairy tale. "Sleeping Beauty Ballet" Saturday: 7.30, 9.30, 12.30.

MAXIM 4th Week. NI VO... NI CONNU... The exciting French comedy. Louis de Funès. 7.30, 9.30.

MIGDALOR 2nd Week. UPSTAIRS AND DOWNSTAIRS In Technicolor. MOGARI Tel. 23331 "Les Fausses Ingénues" Gabrielle Poretti, Jeanne Valérie, Christine, Guitman. Columbia Picture.

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THE WORLD OF SUZIE WONG Co-starring "ANDY KWAN" MICHAEL WILSON SILVIA SYLVIA For adults only.

ZAMIR The great Bulgarian picture. RAMAT GAN Evening: 7.30, 9.30. 2nd Week. Richard Attenborough.

The League of Gentlemen Made at 6. CIRCUS FRIENDS

## INBAL Dance Theatre

THE STORY OF RUTH A Musical Play. NADERA: Hot tonight. July 7 at 8.30. TEL AVIV: Mograbi, Tomorrow, Saturday night, July 8. 2 performances at 7.30 & 9.30. TEL AVIV: Mograbi, Tuesday, July 11, at 8.30.

## Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, July 8, 1961. Weekdays: 7.30 p.m. Evenings: 7 & 9 p.m. Saturday: 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

CHEN Tel. 22075 2nd Week. FRANK SINATRA DEAN JAGGER ANGIE DICERSON in Ocean's 11 Technicolor-Panavision. 2.30, 7.15, 9.15. Aireditioned. No complimentary tickets.

EDEN Tel. 23920 All the wonderful characters, hilarious scenes, thrilling adventures. Mark Twain's The ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN By Public Request. 6th Week. No complimentary tickets. The Biggest Picture Ever Seen.

JERUSALEM Tel. 28067 2nd Week. The Woman of the Year with Brigitte Bardot. Tues., Wed., Thurs. Pinaurot. With Angela Lansbury. Raymond Burr.

OR GIL Tel. 28486 2nd Week. STANLEY KRAMER presents the film that shook America Inherit the Wind Spencer Tracy, Frederic March, Gene Kelly. Bookings Only at 7.15. Daily at 10.30 & 12.30. 5 on Treasure Island. 20 Acres for Youth. Air Conditioned Hall.

ORNA Tel. 24739 2nd Week. DAAHAB with the wonder child. Ismail Yasin. Awar Wajid. Daily at 10.30 a.m. "TAMBOURINO" at 25 seats.

EDISON Tel. 24056 4th Week in Jerusalem. BORN RECKLESS at 10.30 & 12.30 — 35 seats. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Today, Friday at 3 p.m. Uncle Tom's Cabin.

STUDIO Tel. 24055 4th Week in Jerusalem. Mother Don't Leave Me (AY FEICK) Friday: Hirschman Non Amor.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018 A masterpiece produced by Darryl Zanuck. Directed by Elia Kazan. PINKY with Jeanne Crain, Ethel Barrymore. Fox film.

ARMON Tel. 4848 2nd Week. DOROTHY MAGUIRE 3 wonderful boys and a grand dog in a splendid Technicolor. 6 shows daily at 10, 12, 2, 4, — 7, 9. For the children, start the coming year, start half an hour earlier.

ATZMON Tel. 3003 2nd Week. POLLYANNA Hayley Mills (Tiger Bay). Richard Egan (Summer). A Forum Film in Technicolor for the enjoyment of the whole family.

CHEN Tel. 68372 2nd Week. THE VIRGIN SPRING Ingmar Bergman's most outstanding film. For adults only.

EN DOR Tel. 3421 2nd Week. HOUND DOG MAN. Fanny Curjel Laylay. Tues., Wed., Thurs. FIVE FINGERS James Mason, David Dastmalchian, 2 performances at 7 & 9. Saturday night at 7 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567 2nd Week. THE LINEUP with Charles Bronson. CRY TERROR. THE OF THE HAPPINESS.

MAY Tel. 2856 2nd Week. J'irai Cracher Sur Vos Tombes starring Christian Marquand, Antonella Lualdi. For adults only.

## ON THE AIR

TODAY 1st PROGRAMME 6.00 a.m. Religious Service (RI). 6.30 Musical Clock (RI). 6.50 Programme Announcements. 7.15 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.15 Popular Concert. 11.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 11.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 5.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 5.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 5.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 5.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 6.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 6.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 6.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 6.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 7.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 7.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 7.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 7.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 8.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 8.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 8.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 8.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 9.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 9.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 9.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 9.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 10.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 10.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 10.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 10.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 11.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 11.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 11.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 11.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 5.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 5.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 5.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 5.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 6.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 6.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 6.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 6.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 7.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 7.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 7.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 7.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 8.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 8.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 8.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 8.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 9.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 9.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 9.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 9.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 10.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 10.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 10.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 10.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 11.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 11.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 11.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 11.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 12.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 1.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 2.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.15 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.30 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 3.45 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.00 "The Sound of Music" (L. Coe & Co.). 4.15 "The Sound of Music" (L.







Paris Letter

# European Non-Jews Buy Israel Bonds

At a recent gathering held at the home of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, a campaign was launched to develop the sale of Israel Bonds in Europe — to Gentiles. To Gentiles, because there are relatively few Jews left in this part of the world after the Holocaust.

The initiative for this move came from a group of Dutch Christians. They were not prompted by Jewish friends. On the contrary there exists on this continent, with the air forever polluted by Auschwitz smoke, a vast, as yet largely untapped reservoir of good-will for the State of Israel.

At the end of 1956, directly after the Sinai campaign, in which Israel had demonstrated her capacity to survive, a number of Dutch Protestant clergymen met together with the resolve to help her prosper. To this end, of their own accord they set up a committee to support the local Israel Bond Drive, and called in Catholic leaders, with whom they have little contact otherwise. Among the participants were Prof. J. Quay, who has since become Netherlands Prime Minister, and Mr. Dr. A.C. Ramselaar, who is today house prelate to the Pope.

**"We Participate"**  
"We don't use" — meaning "We join in" — a chance remark dropped by a non-Jew at a meeting attended by Mr. J. Ph. Sijes, director of the State of Israel Bonds organization in Holland, became a slogan which, it is hoped, will soon be taken up in a big way by Christians throughout Europe.

Among the Dutch, who clearly showed their sympathy for the Jews under the Nazi occupation, there is an intensely warm feeling for Israel on many scores — because it is the land of the Bible; because it constitutes in the Middle East a stronghold of western humanism; because, like the Netherlands, it is pitted against nature, although the struggle in the one country is to push back, and in the other to conjure forth water. Dutch Christians are already buying more Israel Bonds than do their Jewish compatriots.

A year ago, discerning the possibilities of the situation, Mr. Moisés Gall, European director of the Bonds Organization, rounded out the German market. So far, 80 West German municipalities have taken out bonds totalling nearly \$1.5m. while banks and insurance companies have bought half a million dollars worth.

Last November, Mr. Dan Avni, former First Secretary at the Israel Embassy in Paris, was sent out from Jerusalem to survey the European potentialities. They are very considerable. The urge



Prince Bernhard (centre) at a reception in the Hague given for Baron Edmond de Rothschild (left) by Israel Ambassador Hasan Cider (right). Photo Dick Hendriksen

to atone for monstrous crimes of the past, to erase as far as possible the stains of the Jewish bloodbath with which the Germans flooded the whole continent, is everywhere to be found in one form or another.

At the same time, there is universal recognition of the need — it is of the essence of our age — to help underdeveloped countries. Grants-in-aid may be good, but loans, in the form of Bonds, are even better. The money simply has to be put to productive use, for the borrowing Government has to restore it with interest. Everybody benefits. Moreover, all emotional considerations apart, Israel is generally acknowledged to serve as an example of enterprise for the rest of the underdeveloped world. Not only that, but to invest in Israel is to help — effectively if indirectly — all the Afro-Asian lands which in turn receive technical assistance from the Jewish State with its unique cooperative institutions.

**Unions Respond**  
In the last few weeks, a tentative approach has been made to the trade unions in Switzerland. They quickly bought up \$250,000 worth of Bonds. So encouraging was their response that western European unions everywhere in Europe are now going to be tackled.

A non-Jewish delegation from Holland, headed by Rev. F. Kuiper and Mr. Rammeelaar and including prominent industrialists, offered precious guidance to the conference lately held in the Parisian mansion of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, who is extremely active as European President of the State of Israel Bonds Organization. Also present, among others, were the Israeli Ambassadors, Ministers, or plenipotentiaries, as the case may be, to France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Swit-

By Maurice Carr

more than \$2m. worth of Bonds will be sold in Europe during 1961, which will therefore be a record year. But that will be nothing to shout about. Up to now, Europe has accounted for no more than \$15m. out of the roughly \$300m. worth placed, chiefly in America, since the first issue of Israel Bonds.

So, where Bonds are concerned, things have hardly started to happen yet in the Old World. Substantial progress may be made, if and when Britain and other hitherto reluctant European countries agree to authorize dealings in Israel Development Bonds.

This year's Drive, which Baron Edmond is personally inaugurating in one European capital after another, has as its leitmotif the project to establish in the Negev five towns, two new ones — Arad, and Ir Habor, and to enlarge three others: Kfar Yehoram, Mitzpeh Ramon, and Eilat. It is the kind of undertaking that fires the imagination of Europeans who hanker after what they do not possess — parched deserts awaiting regeneration...

## Readers' Letters

SPOILING JERUSALEM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — It is impossible to remain aloof to the news that the Jerusalem Municipality has completed plans to demolish the old sections of the town and to reconstruct them. There is little doubt that under the guise of progress this plan will cause the total destruction of the special character and charm of the city. It will be a tragedy for Jerusalem if, instead of the interesting old buildings there will be constructed

Municipality Replies

The Town Engineer is advised by a panel of highly qualified and experienced architects who examine development plans. Your correspondent's concern for the preservation of the city's character is appreciated.

Press and Information Office

Jerusalem Municipality

Jerusalem, June 22

BUTCHERS AND DOCTORS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — I think some comment is in order with regard to the cartoon by "Meir" against the strike of the professional workers (your issue of June 23) showing rocketing wage demands. It is, naturally, a well-known objective in a socialist country to keep the gap between income levels of the various sections of the population as small as possible.

To this end, a much more appropriate cartoon awaiting the skillful pen and wit of "Meir" is depicting a charming meat wholesaler (with his pitiful \$1,200 a month income) wearing the golden bull's head of Minos upon his head holding the sword of Iphigeneia aloft, as he stands upon the body of the average Israeli worker. If the needs of satire and the anger of the people were directed to the real parasites in the country, there would be no further need for strikes of any kind, including the professionals.

Yours, etc.

EVA B. SHORE

Haifa, June 26

HOUSEWIVES, UNITE!

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — All of us have read the speeches of our Ministers about the exorbitant meat, fruit and vegetable prices. Our housewives do not need the interference of the Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture to bring down the high prices. The housewives can do it by themselves if they follow, say, the example of their British sisters.

About two years ago, the price of meat in Great Britain was going up a few pennies a pound. As one, the housewives decided not to buy one gram of meat. And they did not buy. A few days later the price of meat went down.

A simple solution? Very. As for our housewives, there is only one little thing necessary — a little discipline. I assure you, prices will tumble. Yours, etc.

A.S.

(Name and address supplied)

Tel Aviv, June 20

JUMPING PRICES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — When I went to make my weekly purchase of local "salted anchovy sardines" yesterday, I found they had risen from 30 to 40 agora per hundred grams — an increase of 33 per cent. Why? I was assured on this occasion that it was the wholesale dealers who had put the prices up so much.

Does no one in this country conceive of the possibility of raising a price, say, five per cent at a time? Once again, I ask the Government to control prices, not by administrative measures — enforcement is too costly and dilatory — but by opening central stores where it will sell merchandise at reasonable prices. Ordinary shops are bound to fall into line, or they will lose their custom — as they should.

Yours, etc.

A. FELBER

Jerusalem, June 20

ABOVE THE CLOUD IT'S WONDERFUL!



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

The Middle East Scene

## Kuwait a Challenge for Nasser

By Amnon Bartur

As the first shocks of the Arab crisis were duly absorbed, it became clear that the new conflict was there to stay — and to spread. For the time being, the possibility of a lightning Iraqi takeover could be safely ruled out. But the question on everybody's mind in the Arab world was: What next?

It is generally agreed that so long as the British remain in Kuwait in their present force there can be no question of an Iraqi attack; but how long can they stick it out in face of increasing Arab resentment? Although it may be true that the rancour is not directed at the British themselves, who after all are there only in response to the Kuwaitis' appeal, this resentment remains very real — and no one can predict in what direction it will explode one day.

Cairo's Tactics

Outside Iraq and Arab Communist circles, Britain was not generally blamed for the precautionary defensive measures she has taken; most Arab circles, in fact, criticized General Kassem for the timing and methods of his move and for the fact that he had harmed Arab solidarity and exposed the essential disunity of the Arab world.

This attitude was best illustrated, most outspokenly expressed and most carefully fostered in Cairo. The report of British landings in Kuwait in the influential Cairo daily "Al-Ahram" was headed: "A Sad Day for All Arabs." An article by the paper's editor

Muhammad Hassanain Haikal, Nasser's friend and confidant, slyly pointed out that the spectacle of the soldiers of British imperialism pouring into Kuwait under the pretext of protecting it was a tragedy brought about by General Kassem. He proceeded to ask rhetorically: What did Kassem hope to achieve by this?

The way in which the Kuwait crisis has been exploited by Cairo so far must be considered one of the most interesting aspects of the whole affair. The United Arab Republic, with her long-standing record of subversion in other Arab countries, now manages to appear as an innocent believer in peaceful and gradualist methods for achieving Arab unity. And not only in the Arab eyes.



In a press conference in Kuwait on Monday night Mr. John Richmond, the British Political Agent, was reported to have said that the 'best solution to the Kuwait crisis would be a Pan-Arab union

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

## The Rocket and Politics

Habaker (Liberal) writes: "Shavit Two was not launched into the sky in competition with the great powers of the world. It symbolizes the collective intellectual effort of a nation which plays no mean role in the development of science for peaceful purposes." The paper points out that while Nasser "is aided by both East and West," Israel has attained her scientific achievements alone. "We must not ignore the fact that this operation was not merely a scientific display," the paper goes on. "It was a political statement — a statement which creates political and security problems."

Hatzofe (National Religious) believes that, in addition to its scientific task, the rocket may serve as a deterrent to the neighbouring countries, bringing about a balance of power in the area. "It has once more been proved," the paper writes, "that the power of any country, and in particular a small one, lies in its scientific strength. Noting that only the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Deputy Minister of Defence and the Chief of Staff were present at

the launching, the paper expresses the hope that "the rocket will not be turned into an election weapon."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) stresses the contribution that the rocket will make to meteorological research in the Middle East and praises the scientists and technicians responsible for it. "This achievement is a portent of further achievements in this field... on behalf of the entire region," the paper declares. The paper is surprised that representatives of parastates such as Majal were not invited to the launching.

Davar (Histadrut) notes that the rocket was despatched on the anniversary of the death of Bialik, the poet, and on the morning of that of Herzl, the father of the Jewish State. They and all the pioneers of Israel's national revival always believed in a combination of the capacity to defend Israel's survival with moral, spiritual, cultural and scientific capacity. Davar says. By strength and power and by the spirit — together — Israel will hold her place among the nations and in the struggle with her enemies."

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that, while the Israeli rocket was despatched for the purpose of obtaining scientific information, "there is no need for expert military knowledge" and familiarity with the secrets of rockets to understand that a country capable of producing a rocket that can rise as far as the ionosphere — to a height of over 200 kilometres — is capable of using this rocket for military ends as well, and sending it to greater distances over the surface of the earth.

This was understood in Israel, in friendly countries and in hostile countries. And there is no reason to be ashamed of this; denials would only rouse suspicion. So long as the charge in the war-head is non-atomic, rockets are a conventional weapon. The paper points out that in the present Middle East situation, Israel cannot be accused of starting an arms race in missiles, for there can be no certainty that some of the Arab countries have not already been supplied with them or will receive them in the future. The paper hopes that Majal will not use this achievement for party purposes.

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "As laymen we cannot offer an opinion about the scientific and technical importance of the launching. But we are certain that it is not only a tremendous scientific achievement, but also, and in particular, a political one. Israel's advanced technological development should serve to deter those who are plotting against her." The paper regrets that scientific advances have not been accompanied by moral ones.

## School Parley at Or Yehuda

By YAA'ACOV GALLI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

At Or Yehuda, the semi-urban concentration that has taken the place of the Sakiya and Kfar Ana groups of mabarot between Lydda and Tel Aviv, a conference on educational problems was held last month, attended by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Ami Asaf, and school inspectors, teachers, civic leaders and representatives of the public from Or Yehuda and the surrounding areas. The conference was marked by the dedication of the new post-elementary school at Or Yehuda, housed in a prefabricated structure. The post-elementary school is a vocational two-year course, the first year of which will be attended next year by 90 pupils and the second year by 50. Subjects taught include lab work and carpentry for boys, and sewing and office work for girls. The settlement's population is 11,000, half of whom are social cases and relief workers. The school is unique in that it represents the first educational enterprise operated jointly by the state and the state religious trends.

The Head of the Local Council, Mr. M. Ben-Porat, presided over the conference. He noted with satisfaction his opening remarks that from now on the Local Council would take over the school's budget, which had hitherto been borne entirely by the Ministry of Education. Among the most urgent needs he noted were: the absorption of immigrants from other communities in Or Yehuda, so as to change its all-Israeli character; advancing the lower limit of compulsory education from the age of five to the age of four; increasing the number of school hours and enabling pupils of all grades to spend more time in schools and clubs; and providing decent study accommodation for the 1,500 pupils who lack them out of Or Yehuda's school population of 200.

The discussion centred on Or Yehuda's special problems, perhaps the main one of which is absenteeism. This was ascribed partly to inadequate supervision on the part of parents, partly to the parents' desire or need for their children as breadwinners to supplement the meagre family budget.

The dedication ceremonies were enlivened by a special programme presented by the radiant post-elementary pupils, including recitations, songs, and an exhibition of crafts.

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